(a) whether urban wage employment programme is being implemented in the urban local bodies of the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of socially and economically useful public assets created during the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of wages paid to the labourers during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented in all urban local bodies in the country, including that of West Bengal, where the population of a town/city is less than five lakhs as per the 1991 census.

(c) and (d) The progress of the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is monitored at the Central level through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received from the States/UTs, which provide cumulative data since the inception of the scheme and upto the last quarter of a particular year. Under the Urban .Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component the data received in the Quarterly Progress Reports from the States indicates the cumulative expenditure made in this component, total number of mandays of work generated under the programme (cumulative) and prevalent rate of minimum wages in the State. As per the Quarterly Progress Report received from the State Government of West Bengal for the Quarter ending 31st March, 2009 these details are as under:—

Total expenditure incurred in the UWEP component.	—	Rs. 20403.30 lakhs
Total number of mandays of work generated.	—	Rs. 93.31 lakhs
The prevailing rate of minimum wages in the State.	—	Rs. 100/-

Urban poverty alleviation

2176. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the poverty ratio in urban areas of the country as of now, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that slums in the urban areas of the country remain without any significant change despite the claims of Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for the alleviation of poverty in urban areas of the country;

(d) whether any specific steps are proposed to be taken by Government for the hygienic environment in slum areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the

national sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). From the latest large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) (61st Round), covering the period July, 2004 to June, 2005, two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one is from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period for all the items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30-day recall period for the remaining items. These two consumption distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions. As per these estimates, number and percentage of urban poor both by URP method as well as MRP method, State-wise as well as all India are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government launched in December, 2005 the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. Additional Central Assistance is provided to States/UTs for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been introduced.

Further, with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The programme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures and secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(d) and (e) The projects sanctioned under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) strive for a holistic slum development with focus on a garland of seven basic minimum services (7-point charter) to the slum dwellers in the form of affordable shelter, access to land tenure, water, sanitation, primary health, primary education and social security. Further the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme, revised in 2008, focuses on providing hygienic environment in slums by converting/ constructing low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with super structures.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below poverty line urban areas (2004-05) (Based on URP and MRP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	By URP Method		By MRP Method	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	61.40	20.70	45.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	0.09	2.40	0.07
3.	Assam	3.30	1.28	2.40	0.93
4.	Bihar	34.60	32.42	28.90	27.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.20	19.47	34.70	16.39
6.	Delhi	15.20	22.30	10.80	15.83
7.	Goa	21.30	1.64	20.90	1.62
8.	Gujarat	13.00	27.19	10.10	21.18
9.	Haryana	15.10	10.60	11.30	7.99
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	0.22	2.60	0.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.90	2.19	8.50	2.34
12.	Jharkhand	20.20	13.20	16.30	10.63
13.	Karnataka	32.60	63.83	27.20	53.28
14.	Kerala	20.20	17.17	16.40	13.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.10	74.03	39.30	68.97
16.	Maharashtra	32.20	146.25	29.00	131.40
17.	Manipur	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
18.	Meghalaya	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.12
19.	Mizoram	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.11
20.	Nagaland	3.30	0.12	2.40	0.09
21.	Orissa	44.30	26.74	40.30	24.30
22.	Punjab	7.10	6.50	3.80	3.52
23.	Rajasthan	32.90	47.51	28.10	40.50
24.	Sikkim	3.30	0.02	2.40	0.02
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.20	69.13	18.80	58.59
26.	Tripura	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.60	117.03	26.30	100.47
28.	Uttarakhand	36.50	8.85	32.00	7.75
29.	West Bengal	14.80	35.14	11.20	26.64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.20	0.32	18.80	0.27
31.	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67	3.80	0.36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15	19.20	0.16
33.	Daman and Diu	21.20	0.14	20.80	0.14
34.	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06	16.40	0.05
35.	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59	18.80	1.34
	ALL INDIA	25.70	807.96	21.70	682.02

Note:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Scholarship scheme for NRI children

2177. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scholarship schemes for the NRI children;

(b) the annual details of number of students availing such schemes;

(c) the details of the countries from where largest number of student avail these scholarships;

(d) whether it is a fact that these schemes are being operated by multiple agencies/ Ministries;